



# Prototype-Enhanced Recommendation with Synthetic Reviews

Group 5-2:

Wout Kooijman, Kai Liang, Weitao Luo, Erik Stammes, Ozzy Ülger, Vicky Foing



# Introduction

- Explainable recommendations for user satisfaction [3]
- Review generation for explainable recommendations
- Can we improve the existing state of the art to perform even better?

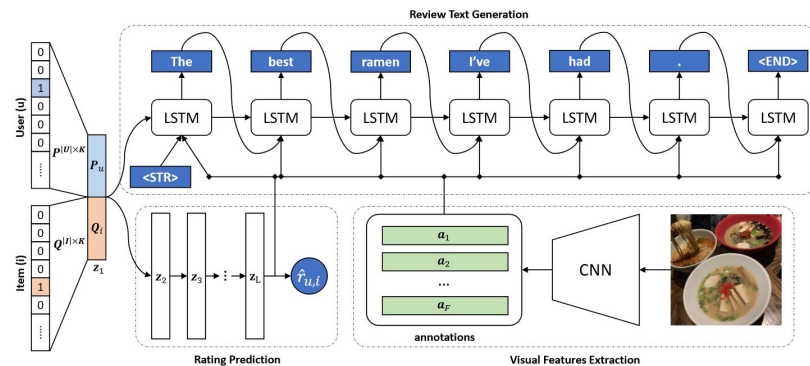


## Related Work

- Baselines (DeepCoNN [11], DER [12], NARRE[13])
- MTER [7]
- CTRL [8]
- Siamese LSTM networks [9]
- MRG [6]
- Prototype editing [5]
- Attention mechanism [10]

# Multimodal Review Generation (MRG)

- Model: A neural approach with two components:
  - Rating prediction
  - Review text generation
- Can use images to inform review text generation
- Performance (2019):
  - Better rating prediction than MF models
  - Better review text generation than LSTM models



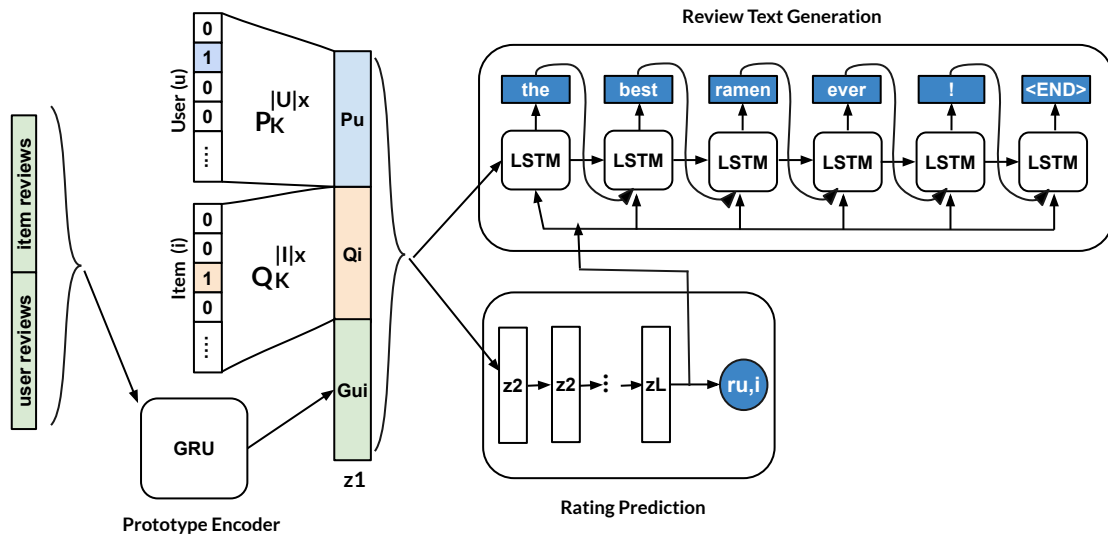


# Prototype editing

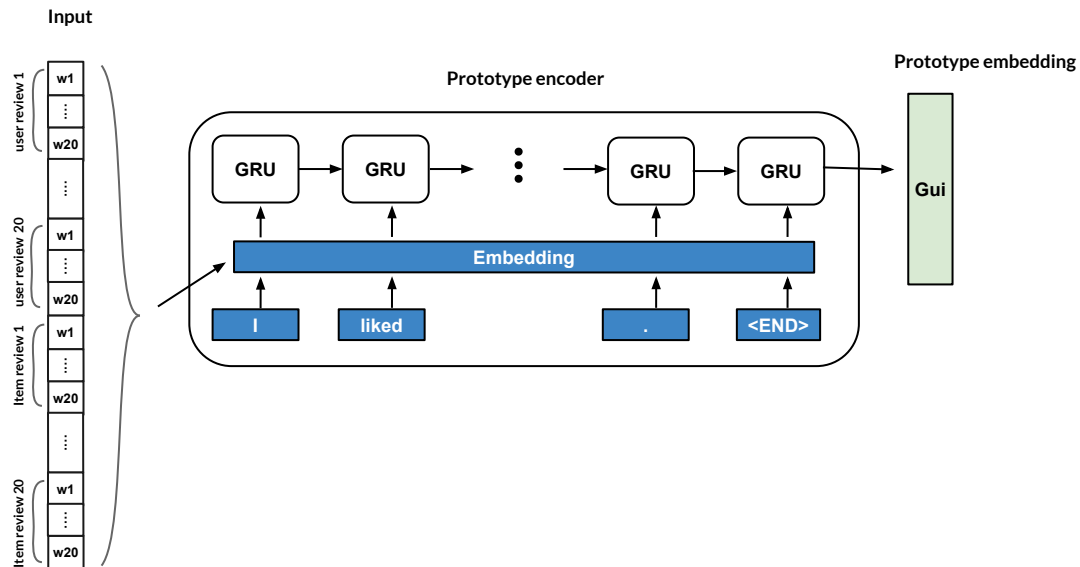
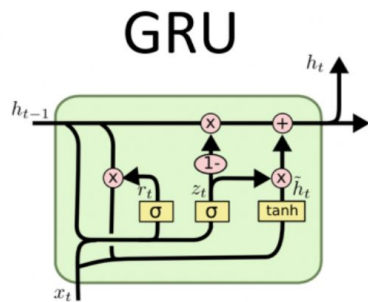
- Prototype editors used for
  - Generating sentences by editing random samples from training set [1]
  - Generating paragraphs by retrieving from training set and editing [2]
- Both use an RNN (LSTM) for encoding and decoding
- Attention mechanism is used to improve decoding

# Method

- Improve MRG architecture
  - Remove image component
  - Add prototype encoder



# Prototype encoder implementation





# Experiments

- Research questions
  - Does our model improve rating prediction?
  - Does our model improve review text generation?
  - What are the contributions of the the prototype encoder and attention mechanism?
- Ablation analysis
  - MRG without image component
  - Above, with prototypes
  - Above, with attention mechanism (in progress)





# Settings

- Yelp dataset split into training (80%), validation (10%), and testing (10%) sets
- Same hyperparameters used for baseline MRG and extended MRG
- GloVe pre-trained word embeddings [4] are used for training

Learning rate	Dropout rate	Lambda (reg. term)	Number of epochs	Batch size	Word embedding dim.	Number of latent factors	LSTM hidden state dim.	Max. length of reviews
3e-4	0.2	1e-4	20	64	200	256	256	20



# Evaluation

Measuring rating prediction:

- MAE: mean absolute error
- RMSE: root mean squared error

Measuring semantic quality:

- BLEU (**precision**): How much does the generated review overlap with human review
- ROUGE (**recall**): How much does the human review overlap with generated review

## Results: Rating Prediction

	MAE	RMSE
MRG* + Prototype Encoder	<b>0.786</b>	<b>1.024</b>
MRG*	0.789	1.029

Lower errors for MRG + Prototype Encoder!

\* MRG without image component



## Results: Review Text Generation (BLEU)

	1-gram	2-gram	3-gram	4-gram
MRG* + Prototype Encoder	<b>37.12</b>	<b>20.47</b>	<b>15.21</b>	<b>13.22</b>
MRG*	36.58	19.60	14.59	12.67

Higher BLEU scores for MRG + Prototype Encoder!

\*MRG without image component

## Results: Review Text Generation (ROUGE)

	1-gram			2-gram			L-gram (longest subsequence)		
	Precision	Recall	F1	Precision	Recall	F1	Precision	Recall	F1
MRG* + Prototype Encoder	34.21	<b>19.17</b>	<b>23.10</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>25.97</b>	<b>17.92</b>	<b>17.37</b>
MRG*	<b>34.24</b>	18.61	22.65	2.38	1.35	1.60	24.36	17.45	16.76

Higher ROUGE F1 scores for MRG + Prototype Encoder!

\*MRG without image component



# Insights

- **Prototype encoder** improves MRG
  - Lower MAE / RMSE = Better rating prediction
  - Higher BLEU scores (1-4) = More of the generated review appears in the human review
  - Higher Rouge scores (1,2,L) = More of the human review appears in the generated review
- **Attention mechanism** is likely to improve MRG further (to be seen this week)



# Conclusion

- We tried many other different approaches to outperform baselines
  - CTRL
  - Prototype editor from Guu et al [1]
  - Prototype editor from Hashimoto et al [2]
  - Siamese LSTMs
- So far, MRG + prototype encoder is the best solution
- Still experimenting with attention mechanism
- **Future directions:** Prototype decoder, Siamese LSTMs



# References

- [1] Guu, K., Hashimoto, T. B., Oren, Y., & Liang, P. (2018). Generating sentences by editing prototypes. Transactions of the Association for Computational Linguistics, 6, 437-450.
- [2] Hashimoto, T. B., Guu, K., Oren, Y., & Liang, P. S. (2018). A retrieve-and-edit framework for predicting structured outputs. In Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems (pp. 10052-10062).
- [3] Zhang, Y., & Chen, X. (2018). Explainable recommendation: A survey and new perspectives. arXiv preprint arXiv:1804.11192.
- [4] Pennington, J., Socher, R., & Manning, C. (2014, October). Glove: Global vectors for word representation. In Proceedings of the 2014 conference on empirical methods in natural language processing (EMNLP) (pp. 1532-1543).
- [5] Cho, K., Van Merriënboer, B., Gulcehre, C., Bahdanau, D., Bougares, F., Schwenk, H., & Bengio, Y. (2014). Learning phrase representations using RNN encoder-decoder for statistical machine translation. arXiv preprint arXiv:1406.1078.
- [6] Truong, Quoc-Tuan, and Hady Lauw (2019). "Multimodal Review Generation for Recommender Systems." The World Wide Web Conference. ACM.
- [7] Wang, Nan, et al (2018). "Explainable recommendation via multi-task learning in opinionated text data." The 41st International ACM SIGIR Conference on Research & Development in Information Retrieval. ACM.
- [8] Keskar, N. S., McCann, B., Varshney, L. R., Xiong, C., & Socher, R. (2019). Ctrl: A conditional transformer language model for controllable generation. arXiv preprint arXiv:1909.05858.
- [9] Mueller, J., & Thyagarajan, A. (2016, March). Siamese recurrent architectures for learning sentence similarity. In Thirtieth AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence.
- [10] Vaswani, A., Shazeer, N., Parmar, N., Uszkoreit, J., Jones, L., Gomez, A. N., ... & Polosukhin, I. (2017). Attention is all you need. In Advances in neural information processing systems (pp. 5998-6008).





# References

- [11] Zheng, Lei, Vahid Noroozi, and Philip S. Yu. "Joint deep modeling of users and items using reviews for recommendation." Proceedings of the Tenth ACM International Conference on Web Search and Data Mining. ACM, 2017.
- [12] Chen, Xu, Yongfeng Zhang, and Zheng Qin. "Dynamic Explainable Recommendation based on Neural Attentive Models." Proceedings of the AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence. Vol. 33. 2019.
- [13] Chen, Chong, et al. "Neural attentional rating regression with review-level explanations." Proceedings of the 2018 World Wide Web Conference.



# Questions?

Thank you!